HILLSDALE, MICH., TUESDAY, JANUARY, 6, 1863.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. WESTERN HOTEL

. A. C. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR. Good Livery Stable connected with this Hotel. Hilledale WM R. MONTGOMERY

LAND CONVEYANCER & NOTARY PUBLIC. S. CHANDLER NOTARY PUBLIC. Office at United States Express Office. Hillsdale, Mich.

A. CRESSY. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office second story Mott's Drug Store. Residence on Man Hillsdale, Mich

FRENCH & PARSONS PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office at Brug Store two doors North of Western Hote.

EVERETT & SON. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Will attend to all calls in their Profession. Office opposit
Western Hotel Residence west of Office.
A. PYRETT. Oct 61 B. A. EVERETT.

R. W. RICABY. ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR IN CHARCERY Office in Court House, with Judge of Probate.-Hilladale

PRATT & MARCH ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Waldron's Block.

PANTEL L. PRATT. EDWIN J. MARCH. KNICKERBOCKER & BARKER

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Rostwick's Block-Corner of Howell and McCollum Streets, Hillsdale, Mich GRO. A. KNICKERBOCKER. CHAS. K. RARRER. H. M. LILLIE ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

and Solicitor in Chatcery. Hillsdale, Mich. Office with Geo. A Knickenbecker. dec24'61 MERCER & WEAVER ATTORNEYS, & SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

and Notaries Public. All legal business, promptly atten-ded to. Office in Boles Block, Main st., HUNSON, M. ANDREW C. MERCER. DICKERSON & KOON

ATTORNEYS, & SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY Hillsdale Michigan. Will attend promptly to all kinds of legal business anywhere in the State of Michigan. Northern indiana and Ohis. Office in second story. Oak Hall-questropures J DICKERBON. J. B. WHEATON.

LAND AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, perfecting of Titles and payment of Taxes. Particular attention paid to the settlement of Tax Titles. Office in the Court House. nov25:69 Hilldale, Mich.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER. After an experience of Fourteen Years in Eastern cities, inow permanently located in Hillsdale, at Faram's Drug Store—next door to Bostwick's. All work warranted to give suite eatisaction. Sign of the Big Watch. S. EADMAN & STAYT

DENTISTS.

TTCHELL, WALDRON, & CO. EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE. Puce in Bank duilding.
C. f. MITCHELL, HENRY WALDRON, JOHN P. COOK

WALDRON & BALDY, BANKERS HILLSDALE, MICH.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE, Coin, Uncurrent . Koney,

Discount Good Business Papers. ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

Hillsdale, March, 1862.

JEWELRY STORE. Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED

UNDERWOOD'S BLOCK. Where he may be found at all seasonable hours ready to for work in his line of business on shrot notice.

He also keeps Wacches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewelry, Bold Pens, and Pencil Cases for sale, of good quality, and at the most reasonable prices.

Histonia, Dec. 13th, 1861.

I. T. RRYAN.

KICHMONDS & BACKUS. Wholesale and Retail

STATIONERS.

Blank Book Manufacturers, &c., 183 JEFFERSON AVENUE,

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The United States Express Company

Connects with the At Buffale, Clereland, Detroit and Chicago; and with W. Fargo & Co.'s California and European Express. Bepar plar and order goods by the United States Express Comp

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On Catifornia, Oregon, Sandwich Islands—On Havanna Cu-ba, or Union Bank of London, and Royal Bankjo Ireland. In suma of £1 and upwards, can be procured at the office of the U.S. Kapress Co. S. CHASDLER, Agent.

MICH. SOU. & NOR IND. RAILROAD. 1862. WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1862. ON AND AFTER NOV 16th, 1862,

Tows, Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Hilledale, Mail and Day Express, at 12:29 P. M
Arrive at Toledo, " 2:04 \*\*
Leave Hilledale, Eastern Express, 1:147 A. M
Arrive at Toledo, " 4:25 \*\*

LSO BLACK TEA THAT WILL GIVE

Abstract of the Depositions of Burnside, Halleck, Sumner,

The Committee report the testimony without

beyond the Rappahannock, unless he succeeded in fighting the enemy at some place on this side. That if he proposed to go to Richmond by land he would have to go to Fredericksburg, and in that he partially agreed with the control of the companion of the enemy as possible. I then decided to cross here, because in the first place I felt satisfied that they did not expect us to cross here but below. In the next place I felt satisfied that

sent down to Washington, with a view of get-

The letter that conveyed the order was

Gen. B: raside speaks of the surprise with which he received the President's order to and that he had repeatedly expressed the opinion he (Burnside) was not capable to command so large an army, and that McClellan him to order the ninth army corp, which I originally commanded, to form the next was the fittest person.

Halleck came to see me November 4th .-On the 9th I made out a plan of operations to make a direct attack upon the ememy's in accordance with Halleck's order, and sent it works.

on the 15th he started a column to Fredericksburg, not knowing of the delay. The pon toons did not, however, start till the 19th, and that day it commenced raining, which delayed them so much and the roads became so and given and the order of attack was formed; that when they got to Dumfries, they floated the pontoons if the wagons, sent to Wash ington for a steamer and carried them to Aq uis Creek, sending the wagons around by land.

toons, I think they were sent as quickly as of our advance whenever it was possible, caus-9 they could have been, and the supplies and ed me to besitate; I kept the column of at quartermaster's stores have always been in as tack formed and sent over for the division and ter the 19th of November the weather and them. roads were particularly bad,

After reac ing Fredericksburg, I saw at a I then went over to see the other officers o glance there was no crossing the Rappahan- the command on the other side, and found nock with the army at that time.

the Army of the Potomac, have all its move left, and he was of the same opinion. This War, or the President of the United States! about making this attack; that he would give A-They have all been made in accordance me all the support he could, but he did not with my own judgment. In some races I have submitted my views, which have been approv. I felt that I could not take the responsibility.

own belief at the time that the works of the ble for the forwarding of the pontoons to Falenemy could be carried. mouth?

While on his way here, Hooker, on the morning of the 20th of November, wrote me A-I understand that Gen, Halleck was to give the becessary orders, and then the offia note, which I received on the 21st, in which cers who should receive the orders were the he sugges'ed that he would cross his force over the Rappahannock at the ford nearest the town, Richard's Ford, and move rapidly down. to Saxion's Station, and take possession there. plan through officers of my own, but having He stated that he had three days provisions,

and that he could meet any force of the enemy in front of him. I replied that I was always very glad to take the advice of tay general officers, and should be loth to move without consulting them; but I could not approve of the move of the plan which were to be carried out in Washington would be attended to by the offihe had suggested, because in the first place he would have to march some thirty-six miles to Saxton's Station. It was raining and Le would have to ford

two rivers which might rise and cut him off were to be responsible for seeing that these I had no means of crossing at Fredericksburg, I would be prevented from sending him sup plies and assistance, and although to might ment that I had to carry out anything that reach Saxton's Station and not meet any force was required to be done at Washington; Gen. of the enemy at that time, yet it would be a reach Saxton's Station and not meet any force told me distinctly, several days agr. very hazardous movement to throw a column in Washington, that he never saw my plan of like that beyond the reach of its proper sup-

operations until I showed it to them on that port. Q-Do I understand you to say in you it as a suggestion, and the weather as it was make the movement.

Q--What reason do you assign for the failure of your attack! A-It was found impossible to get the men

en till nearly daylight; I found the feeling

I hastened to my headquarters, and after

conversation with Summer told him I wanted

I thought that these regiments by running

quickly after each other would be able to carry the stone wall and batteries in front,

forcing the enemy on their next line, and by going in with them they would not be able to

the next morning just before the column wa-to have started, Sumner came to me and said: "I hope you will desist from this atteck; 1

up to the works—the enemy's fire was too hot. The whole of the command fought most gailantly. The enemy themselves, say they never saw our men fight so hard as on that forces in the ridge to such an extent that the day O-Were the enemy's works very strong!

Λ--Their works were not so strong works, but they held strong positions. It is pos-ible accompli h that?

A—To the great strength of the position, and the accumulation of the enemy's forces there. I expected that the bridges would be would have done better to have crossed at built in two or three hours after they were Skinner's Neck, but for what I supposed to unloaded, which was about daylight. Instead of that those on the right were not built until that we would have a more decisive engage three o'clock in the afternoon, and I had only ment here, an I that if we succeeded in defeat submitted with the the means of getting across one division that ing them we would break up the whole of the night.

General Franklin's bridges were tuilt about noon, and were held by our troops on the opposite bank. This gave the enemy time to though they might defend Richmond for a

pinion among the corps commanders as to headquarters in Warrenton and before you he place of crossing, but after all the discussion commenced the movement of your army, see the need the movement of your army, set t sion upon the subject, the decision to cross orders to Washington for the pontoons to be

over here was well received and understood forwarded to Falmouth!

A.—That was what I understood most cer

Q-In your judgment could the pontoons ment have been forwarded in time for you to cross Q.-Have you any knowledge as to the force possible efforts had been made by those charg

The following is a portion of Gen. Hcoker's

He did not know why they did not take possession of Fredericksburg, but the feeling seems to be that they could take posses-

held the lines where we were, by sparing a keep them up to their works at Culpepper and Gordonsville; but instead of that we withdrew every man, and even burned the bridges, thus exposing our plans to the enemy. The monent that we did so, if Gen. Summer's corps ad come down here and left one up there to threaten to advance on that line, it would have led them to believe we were going to advance on both lines. It would have been better, but the enemy saw at once what we were at, and came right on here and they were near than we were, and this country is such that whenever you give them two or three weeks to fortify, 100,000 men can make any place impregnable to any 100,000 men.

Q-Would there have been any difficulty

as to supplies in your moving down the other side of the river as you proposed?

A—I had 3 days rations there. I was pre

vigorous attack with the whole army would pulsed, still holding a portion of the ground we had fought upon, but not our extreme adof forwarding supplies up the Rappahannock. I said to at at Bowling Green I could draw supplies from Port Royal as easily as I could right; and in fact I was with the officers and

take a position with 40,000 men that the reb-

in view of the fact that the army had not the neans of crossing here?

A-Yes sir, because I could take the hights with my command, and then put them in condition of defiance; if I had gone there not a man of the enemy would have come to Fredeman of the enemy would have come to Fredericksburg, they would have gone to some other river and fortified there if we had given them time as affectually as they have here. I regard the rebel position on the Rappahaenock, as a strong one. I mean the one they retired as a strong one of the rederick them the one of the strong the rederick there would gradually approaches, and neighborhoods, and The kindest hearted, truest, best men in the rich trouch at. It injures, it rinus, it all it is strong to the strong the rederick them the one of the strong the rederick them the one of the strong the rederick them the one of the strong the strong the rederick them the one of the strong the strong the rederick them the one of the strong the st of two railroads to bring supplies from the west their treops from there. It is the strongest position they have in Virginia. The advanwishing to attack it are such as I have never

WHAT GEN. HALLECK TESTIFIED. The following is from Gen, Halleck's testi-

Q-Was there or was there not an under great abundance as we have expected, for af- corps commanders, and then consulted with the authorities here without looking after them himself? They unanimously voted against the attack.

o cross the river and move forward to Frede

ment? Or have some of them been directed the attack I had contemplated; and besides, by the General in Chief, the Secretary of the President had told me not to be in haste must make his own requisitions and give his ty of ordering the attack, notwithstanding . y

Q—Do you recollect whether or no there was any discussion when you were there as to the point that it was necessary that pon toons and army stores should arrive at Falmouth at the same period of time, so that the mouth at the same period of time, so that the same should not know the point designated liable to waste their hay by getting it under the same should not know the point designated liable to waste their hay by getting it under the same and the same should not know the point designated liable to waste their hay by getting it under the same and the same are preferable to racks, as the horses are less than the same period of time, so that the same period of time, so the same period of time, so that the same period of time, so that the same peri for the crossing!

The transports were required to get down provisions, and i was suggested that as few as possible should be used for moving pentoon trains.

Q—Since Gen. Burnside has been in compand of the army of the provision A-Not to my recollection. from the main body of the command, and as The transports were required to get down

in the bridges you think was caused by the elements, and by the inefficiency of the men, and that there is nobody to blame that you

that the officer in command of the land train had not been as efficient as he ought to have been, and he afterwards modified that report.

I told him to arrest any person who had neg lected his duty, and send him to Washington and he said to me that he did not think it comfortable, and always ready for service.—

at the time a Berlin, waiting to be brought to the bowels loose, ard a borse will thrive bet-Falmouth, while the army made two and a ter and look much better, if carrots can form

La It has been said that the animal food upplied to our army is very inferior; but the

It is desirable that all horses should be of good color—dark bay, chestnut or brown, (with as few white marks as possible,) (with as few white marks as possible,) these colors being best, and indicating more constitution than the lighter colors. Small, lean heads, full eyes, long tapering necks, sharp, deep shoulders, sloping well back, (for heavy draft some prefer the upright shoulders) large in girth, broad loins, sinewy flat legs, short from knee and heck to the foot, round, (bursel) dark; good sized, feet, are algorithm. (barrel,) dark; good sized feet are elements of beauty and usefulness to which none can

For the Road .- A horse should be about ifteen hands high, (a hand being four inches,)
measured from the top of the shoulders or
withers to the ground, when the horse stands
naturally; his weight should be about one
thousand pounds, for such weight in an ani
mal fifteen hands high, in moderate flesh, indicates compactness and power, somewhere. Experience has proved that horses of this size carry their weight better on long journeys, pound their feet less on pavements and hard roads, and are apt to be more fleet than those of a larger class; for, while greater length and height will give an increased stride, either run ning or trotting, the power to gather rapidly, and especially for long distances, requires much greater muscular exertion in large than in small horses, from the greater weight to be propelled. Our fastest racers and trotters have generally been from this class—Eclipse and Fushion, Ethan Allen and Flora Temple, for example; such, then, are the horses for the road, saddle or turf. The coach of family horse should be of a

men, day after day, worke I all summer, and know: I ou don't know who does?

men, day after day, worke I all summer, and know: I ou don't know who does?

enjoyed uninterrupted health. In fact a finer like to know who does?

set of men, as far as the mere physical man. It is a vile practice in which common people set of men, as far as the mere physical man. very questionable if they are not far more profitable to the breeder than fleeter animals, which require much time for training to acquire the speed necessary to command high prices. The coach horse requires o ly gentle and perfect breaking—such as the farmer can give while performing his farm work, to command from \$500 to \$2,000 the pair. To bring a like sum, the road horse must show great speed-such as not one out of fifty attain even after years of training—and if time is money, that consumed in training the trotter and dam, although a term constantly mis-ap &c.,) and yet retaining enough of cold blood to give him the heavy mane, tail, etc., never

The draft borse should be from 15 to 17 hands, and weigh from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs., with short legs, broad, short back, loins and chest, round, solid body, and capable of throw ing great weight into the collar; of quiet, easy disposition, rather resembling the patient ox, than the restless, nervous thorough-bred.—
These three breeds are distinct, and as well might we expect the graybound, the St. Bernard and the terrier, each to show the peculi-Q -I will say, any stores necessary for him pect the racer to draw a heavy load of stone. or the clumsy draft horse to show 2:40 to a

could, whenever anything was represented to must be observed to insure the health and comme as not being done, that I would render all the assistance in my power.

Q—Do you recollect whether or no there A-I do not think that was mentioned; feet high next to the stall, and 6 inches high this matter I know was mentioned, that the er in front; about 20 inches wide at the top, pontoons should be there as soon as possible and 14 at the bottom, and extend to within after we had got possession of the road.

16 inches of the floor, which will leave room Q—At any time did Gen. Woodbury go to you and suggest that it would be impossible to get pontoons or stores at Falmouth as soon as expected, and that was the reason it would box should be on the right hand end of the be advisable that the movement of the army manger, and made of two inch hard wood planks 16 mebes square is a good size. The partitions between the stalls should be about 8

Q-Since Gen. Burnside has been in com-mand of the army of the Potomac, have all three quarts of corn and cob meal per day. If wown judgment and discretion, as far as you know?

A—Yes, entirely.

Q—I understend you to say that the delay in the bridges you think was caused by the elements, and by the inefficiency of the men, whole corn is not economical food for horses, four quarts of corn, and cob meal, will be required. Whole corn is not economical food for horses, and that there is nobody to blame that you know off

A—I will not say inefficiency of men, but I give directions for feeding it. In feeding now that the officer in command of the land train had not been as efficient as he ought to have.

Whose corn is not economical food for horses, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of it will be fit for use without the application of it will be fit for use without the application of the land train first, as it is very apt to give horses the colic.

Many perhaps the mainting for horses, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of the land train first, as it is very apt to give horses the colic.

Many perhaps the mainting for horses, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of the visitor. "Why, they could not put you in prison for that."—

"I opened a dry goods store!" said the visitor. "Why, they could not put you in prison for that."—

"Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the prison for the visitor. "Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the visitor. "Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the visitor. "Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the visitor. "Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the visitor. "Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the visitor. "Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the visitor. "Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the visitor. "Yes, but they did though," replied the prison for the visitor. "A many prison for the visitor. "A many prison for the visitor." The visitor is the visitor. "Yes, but they did they did though." The visitor is the visitor. "Yes, but they did they are visitor." The visitor is the visitor. "A many prison for the visitor." The visitor is the visitor. "Yes, but they did they are visitor." The visitor is the visitor. "Yes, but they did they are visitor." The visitor is the vis comfortable, and always ready for service .-Gen. Woodbury's testimony is to the effect of feeding grain alone, an equal quantity of that in his opinion there was a mistake in expecting the pont one which he believed were great benefit. Roots have a tendency to keep balf days' march.

Gen. Haupt's testimony was taken but not submitted with the report.

To make it, scald four or six quarts of shorts, add a little salt, and feed after it has cooled sufficiently. Horses should be watered regu

Kneeling down he drank from the spring, without the aid of a cup. As he arose from this refree ing ted, he sat himself fair and square pon his own heels, which were armed with a pair of tremendous Mexican spurs. The instant he felt the prick of the starp rowels, he thought the enemy were upon him and a bayonet entering his flesh. When some of his men arrived, he was bawling, "Oh, I surrender! I surrender!" At the top of his voice.

A good story is told of a rustic youth and a countr girl, who sat facing each other at a husking party. The youth smitten with the charms of the beautiful maiden, only ventured on aly looks, and now and then touched Pathayonet entering his flesh. When some of his men arrived, he was bawling, "Oh, I surrender! I surrender!" At the top of his voice.

Look here, if you love me why don't you say so; but don't dirty my stockings."

White Labor at the South.

ence of the N. Y. Times.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. New ORLEASS, Dec. 10, 1862. (
One of the many delusions of the Southern people have been that the white man, by his own labor could not raise cotton and sugar and hence the necessity of negro slavery to retain the valuable crops as part of the agricultural weal b of the country. In M. y last, Msj. Gen. Butler, finding that it was necessary to feed the starving population of New Orleans conceived the idea of organizing a force of a And who has not witnessed the almost miracultural weal by the almost miracultural weal to conserve the necessity of negro slavery to retain the appearance, walk, convertant merely making a transition from a line of interpretations. thousand white laborers, men with families in the habits and influence of the once sober who should be employed at fair wages upon man? How rapid the fall of the once intern-

oughly strained by this exertion, and the heat to the unaccustomed most intense. The can be all laborers were in a worse fix, for they not only had to contend with the heat, but they were much of the time knee-deep in the most offensive drainage of the gutters and streets, which, black, offensive, much as it was turned larger class—say 15½ to 16½ hands bigb, and up to the sun, added an intolerable stench to the evils of the tropical heat. And yet these in which it grows.

A few years ago the marriage Miss Boker, of New York, with her father's coachman, John Dean, set all the scan al mongers of Go possessed by thorough breds. Our remarks tham in a fever. The New York correspondabout color and figure are all important in the ent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus contin-

arities of the others separate natures, as to ex- wife badly. In a short while all their money was spent, and with poverty coming in at the door, love, as usual, flew out of the window. John best and abused his wife, but all this she cksburg!

A—Yes, I requested General Meigs and ble expectations of many American farmers put up with until starvation stared her in the "Military necessita"—10 offiser face, when she was compelled to ask admission of whiska to every 3 privates. granted, and the fashion ble, elegant and accomplished belle of the Fifth Avenux—a few years ago-is now the associate of beggars

> Mr. Beecher's Platform. believed in as a system; at the South, on the outherners may always have the monopoly. a competitor with the workmen of the North

The negro would not be suited with the North

Fourth, The Association proposes to t ach him to work, begining where his master

GLUE FOR READY USE .- To any quantity manner, is an excelent come t for leather.

Never be troubled with trifles, and soon all trouble will appear as trifling.

Philosophers tell us that Nature never rrs. They certainly cannot mean human

heart, the body; the head to thick, the beart to feel, and the body to act. There is a charm in danger, a facina-

brave men from the path of duty. A man is circumscribed in all his ways

Welcome little stranger," as the man aid when he found a three cent piece among his postage stan pa.

HISDOO PROVERD -Sweet is the music of the flute to him who has never heard the pratGoing Down.

It was remarked in our hearing the other day, in reference to one who for a time for-sook his cups, but who again returned unto

went up."
Who has not witnessed the almost miracu-

the sreets and public works of New Orleans.
Through the entire summer these men have wrought on the levee and canals, either wheel ing dirt to increase the width of the land in front of the city, or in cleaning out the various memory is often baffi and the friend or acquaintance unrecognized.

Young man are you going down! If you very nature of things no work could be hard er, as it has been performed steadily, and without injury to the laborar through the bot your perception—"Wine is a mocker." Those summer months, much of the time under a about you are receding from your gaze. You heat of one hundred and twenty degrees.— are moving to destruction. What a volume Now the levee laborer's work was to wheel out in the words—"he drinks." What a world of the river bank the wet earth, push it up a of woe it suggests. Idleness, poverty, insubvery considerable elevation, and deposit it in ordination, &c., pass before the mind, bringthe runs, so that the muscles were most thor ing up in panoramic view the young of our oughly strained by this exertion, and the heat acquaintance that have rushed, despite moth-

What do you drink whiskey for? Do you

was concerned, I never saw, yet in spite of the evidence, there are bundreds, even here, who will gravely tell you that the white man cannot stand the labor demanded to cultivate and secure a cotton or sugar crop. In other words, it is easier to shovel in recking swamp mud all day, than it would be to plow in arable land or neck cotton from the delicate hell. ble land or pick cotton from the delicate boll and he knew that whiskey was the best recruiting officer for the armies of hell that he

evil. Oh, how many we know-kind hearted, true, loving men—who are rapidly rushing to their death on the passing tide of intoxication. Do you drink? Stop to-day for your own sake. Do you know a friend who sometimes ues the strange eventful history:

After the marriage, the couple, notwith standing their different "bringing up," lived happily enough together, in a small cottage ture. If you will injure yourself do so, but

"On tu Richmond." that is tu so, if the

kussed rebels will allow it.

"Parallel lines" are them kind of lines that "Military necessita"-10 offisers and a gal-

"War of exterminashun" - this faze belongs

holey tu the kommissara department.

\*Advanse Gard"—this is a gard tha have tu have in our arms to keep our fellers from pithin into the enemy frunt wards. "Roer Gard"-this is a gard they have to have to keep our fellers, when they ar sur-rounded, from pithein in to the enema back-

"Awl quiet on the Pottermuck"-this shoz what perfect subjeckshun our fellers are up-

"Militara stratega"—Triing to reduse a swamp by cathing the billions fever out of it.
"Pickets"—These are chaps that ar sent out tu borry tubacker of the enen a, and see if the kussed rebels has got a pass.

COLORADO TERRITORY .- At the recent elec tion for delegate to Congress from Colorado Territory, 8,921 votes were polled; Republi-can 5,967, Democratic 2,754. Mr. Bennet, he delegate elect, is a radical Republican,-At the same ratio with the vote in Kansse, the population is over 60,000. The territory seems to be regularly organized, with 17 coun ties. In fact, Colorado has become a permanent community, with established institutions fourishing towns and cities, powerful mining flourishing towns and course, pood newspapers interests, solid corporations, good newspapers churches, schools, mail lines, stage coaches, local officers, a branch United States mint, and leserves recognition as a State,

OPENING A DRY GOODS STORE.—"What are you in jail for?" asked a visitor of a prisoner. He received the usual reply-"I opened a dry goods store!" "Opened a dry goods store!" said the visitor. "Why,

professor at Franklin and Marshall College to three students, standing where they shouldn't. "Wo're not loading," said one of them, "there are only three of us, and it takes leaven to make a loaf.

The estimated expenses of our army for the nauing year are set down at four hundred

Don't take too much interest in the affairs f your neighbors. Six per cent will do. A friend of ones is such a spendt brift

hat even postage stamps won't "stick to his on in the look of death, which often allures fingers. It is impossible to look at the sleepers in a

> A farmer likes cold weather at the proper enson; but an early frost in autumn goe gainst his grain.

Persons who have the Fever and Ague are not subject to draft—the law expressly says that shakers are exempt.

Gen. Huribut has ordered drinking houses, and soloons at Memphis closed in mediately Persons violating the order directly or indirectly will be severely punished.

world! A woman's.

Leave Hilledale, Mail and Chicago Exp. at 308 P. M. Agrice at Chicago. "1100 "Lino "

n. Rivers.

SERRARY—with train for Goshen, Ligonier, Rendall and Stations on Air Line Road.

New Albary & Salbu Ghosarso—with trains for Late, Greencastle, and New Albany and Louisville.

Concado—with Chicago and Rock Island. Galena Miles. Coleage, Burlingion and Quincy, North West Rail-Chicago, Alton and Station. Hillingis Gentral, and to just West and South

WOULD INFORM ALL THOSE WHO rant of Nells, that I have the New York and Brands, which I will serrant to bear the clos on, and give most perfect estimation.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE FREDERICKSBURG AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. duct of the War, embraces the depositions of Generals Burna'de, umner, Franklin, Hook er, Woodbury, Haupt, Halleck and Meigs.—

ABSTRACT OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPOSITION.

Gen. Burnside said, when after the battle of Antietams, McClellan decided to cross the Potomac. I said, that in my opinion, he would the should at that time.

It was first decided to cross at Skinner's tomac. I said, that in my opinion, he would never be able to take the army on that route Neck, about twelve miles below here, but our

on the 6th of November, after this conversation, McClellan gave an order to Captain Drum, Chief of Engineers, to have all the pontoon bridges at Berlin, and in that neighborhood, that could be spared to be spared to be separating their left from the conversation of succeed in breaking their army to pieces.

Two attacks were made and we were r

ed to go by way of Fredericksburg. ten on the 6th of November, but, as I understand was not received until the 12th of No

morning a column of attack by regiments; it consisted of some eighteen old regiments and some new ones, and desired the column He then savs!

to Washington.

Gen. Burnside then gives a detailed accoun of this plan, and speaks of the disastrous de lay in receiving pontoons, and says:
On the 15th he rearted a column to Freder.

uis Creek, sending the wagons around by land.

The pontoons did not get there until the 22d or 231 of November.

After the first delay in starting the ponfrom Sumner, who has always been in favor

Q-Since you have assumed command of I then sent for Gen. Franklin, who was on the

Q- Who did you understand was responsi-

only ones responsible for the pontoons coming I could have carried out that part of the just taken command of an army with which was but slightly acquainted, it was evident that it was as much as I could atten I to, with F Old Books, Music Books and Periodicals bound in the assistance of all my officers, to change its the neatest style of the art. and I felt, indeed I expected, that all the parts

> e re at that place under the direction of the different departments to which those parts of Q-Did you or not understand that you

orders were to be carried out? A-I did not; I never imagined for

stat ment that you expected General Franklin to carry the point at the extreme left of the ridge, in the rear of the town, and thereby enable our troops to storm and carry the for tifications? A-I did expect him to carry that point which being done, would have placed our forces in the rear of their extreme left, and which I thought at the time would shake their

position in front could be easily stormed and Q .- To what do you attribute the failure to

posite bank. This gave the enemy time to accumulate their forces, which were stretched along the river from Port Royal up to the battle-field, before I was able to order the attack.

There had been a great deal of division of Gen. Halleck and Gen. Meigs, while at your

Q-What was the conduct of officers and tainly.

000 to 200,000. I think it was less than in time

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. the time we ordered the column of attack to be formed on the morning after the battle, I ing when you expected, prevent your cross ing when you expected to cross, and interfere thought the enemy's works could be carried and adhered to that opinion through the day, the War.

The Committee on 'he Conduct of the works could be carried and adhered to that opinion through the day, inference that that co'd and the works could be carried to the success of your plan?

A-Yes.

GEN. HOOKEN ON THE STAND.

I accordingly tolegraphed to the President of the United States, at Washington, that I withdrew our army because I felt the enemy's position could not be carried.

I think it would have been better to have Gen. Burnside's testimony here closed.

It commenced raining and the river tegan to rise; I did not know how much it might rise; there was no means of crossing except going up to the fords, and it would be impos-sible to do that, because of inability to aup-ply the troops after they should have crossed; General Summer arrived here with his troops

A-1 had 3 days rations to re-. I was pre-paring to march down through Caroline coun-ty, where the people had just gathered their crops and would have got plenty of forage, and provisions enough for a week or fortnight. At the time of the conversation between Halleck, Meigs and Burnside, there was some talk

When I was at Hartwood I knew I could el army could not move me.

standing or agreement between you and Gen. either of them, should be furnished to him by

General Haupt, in charge of railroads to go consult with Burnside and tell must make his own requisitions and give his own orders, that I would not interfere, except assist in carrying his views out as much as I well ventilated. Each of these conditions

after we had got possession of the road.

of Burneide should be delayed!

its movements been made according to his at light or medium work, four quarts of oats,

The library of a clergyman in England we

for its preservation from inundation. In the

I contend that in the Sout's, with an entire could employ. We have a few words to say to whisky drinkers:

ricultural pursuits, there would gradually

Don't touch it. It injures, it mins, it k'i's.

The radical platform on the negro question as announced by Rev H. W. Beecher at a meeting held in his church on Sunday night in behalf of the National Freeman's Associa-tion. Mr. Beecher said that first, the Association did not propose amalgamation, that fact being off nsive to the tastes of the North foreign to its habits, and in no way agreeable to its desires. At the North it has never been contrary, it is a custom of established and practical habit; a habit of which the Second. The Association does not propose to thrust the freed negro into the market as

nor the North with the negro. Once let liberty be established at the South, and the North will be whiter than ever.

of glue use common Whiskey, instead of water Put both together in a bottle, cork it tight, solution of ising glass, made in the same

ET E lucate the whole man-the head, the

by God's providence, just as he is in a ship; for though he may walk freely upon the deck, he nust go whither the ship bears.

THUE FREEDOM .- "No man is free who has not the command over himself, but suffers

go "Don't stand there loafing," said a

and twenty-eight millions of dollars.

is a day of rest.

What's the grantest carionity in the